

KNOX TELLS OF DUTY TO LATIN AMERICA

Part of United States Is to Aid Struggling Countries Without Offending Them.

INVELLS BRADDOCK SHAFT

Former Secretary of State Outlines a Humane Foreign Policy.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 15.—Speaking to-day at the dedication of a monument in Braddock Memorial Park, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, to the memory of Major-General Edward Braddock of the British Colonial wars, who fell at that spot in 1755, Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State in the Taft Administration, discussed the relations of the United States with the countries of Latin America.

He said the glory of the United States would not be complete until this country had given unselfish and practical assistance to the republics south of the Rio Grande without offending their national pride or encroaching on their sovereignty. This speech, the first Mr. Knox has made since his retirement from public office, was generally regarded as a commentary in general terms upon the policies of the Wilson Administration toward Mexico and other Latin American countries.

Conquered, Not Colonized.

Mr. Knox pointed out that the countries of Latin America in distinction from the northern territories of this hemisphere were conquered and not colonized and that as a people conquered for the sake of plunder they had been handicapped in their struggle for republican government and institutions. They had been seriously hampered by the heritage of the institutions and ideas of public office of those who had in their capacity of rulers plundered and exploited them.

"The habits of centuries are not lightly thrown aside," said Mr. Knox, quoting Cyril Campbell, "and the old Parasitism, the feeling of getting what one can out of the country, is hard to kill."

"I quote this strong statement," said Mr. Knox, "because it so lucidly shows the vicious antenatal influences with which the republics of the south have to contend and the magnitude of the handicap some of them still carry in their honest efforts to attain worthy and stable national life through governments founded on freedom of conscience and security of individual rights."

"Unfortunately at times the best intentions of this government to render real and practical help to those sorely in need have miscarried, sometimes through misunderstanding, sometimes through misrepresentation and other methods entirely unworthy and sometimes through unparagonable apathy."

Soothed by Empty Phrases.

"When in the days of the discoverers the grievances of the native peoples of the Caribbean Islands, who were ruled by neither justice, wisdom nor humanity, were carried to Spain, the royal consciences were soothed by empty phrases thrown forth together and out of the mist of foolish words there came down a rain of blood."

"It would be shameful for us similarly to trifle with serious appeals for substantial moral and material aid from weaker nations; treat flippantly or with smug indifference cases of evident distress; to halt or enfeeble performance by indulging a national vanity for the reputation of the words concerning a feasible theories of international duty, or to cheapen and belittle our influence by adjusting our policies to meet the exigencies of domestic politics."

"Although centuries are but days in the life of nations, yet in the brief period that has elapsed since the eventful occurrences here the English speaking people have multiplied prodigiously.

"This marvelous expansion of numbers represents a corresponding enlargement of responsibility. We can only achieve the full duty cast upon us by the course of events having a real beginning near this spot by comprehensive and thoughtful consideration of all the factors in the problems as they are presented, undisturbed by the cacophonies of those who are blinded by thoughtlessness, interest or prejudice.

"In this way we will disclose an inclination and capacity to discharge our obligations to less fortunate nations so that results will not be accidents, but the fruits of matured and intelligent policies that will reflect credit upon the hegemony of our race and further advance the influence of Anglo-Saxon civilization."

"Great as has been the glory in having attained our present position in the new world, a greater glory will be to have contributed to the unity, happiness and prosperity of all its people in a sympathetic, practical and unselfish way, with-out offence to their national amour propre or encroachment upon their sovereign powers."

CANT FIND 3,200 "VOTERS."

Assistant District Attorney Train Has Plan to Prevent Election Frauds

Representatives of the District Attorney's office and of the Police Department got together yesterday with the aim of detecting illegal registration and preventing illegal voting in the coming election. After Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger had a conference with Police Commissioner W. A. Rorertson, Arthur C. Train, special assistant District Attorney, who has charge of election cases.

He told Mr. Train that out of more than 5,000 persons who are registered on October 5 the police failed to find, personally, about 1,600. It was pointed out by the Inspector, however, that he had found only three cases of alleged false registration and two suspected cases.

Mr. Train said yesterday that he plans to have all cases of alleged registration for voting referred directly to him. He thinks that more effective work can be done by centralizing the work in his office.

Mr. Train said he has men stationed at the different lodging houses and a thorough watch is being kept for colonization schemes. He expects to work out a plan by which much useless investigating work will be avoided and that will uncover any fraud in elections.

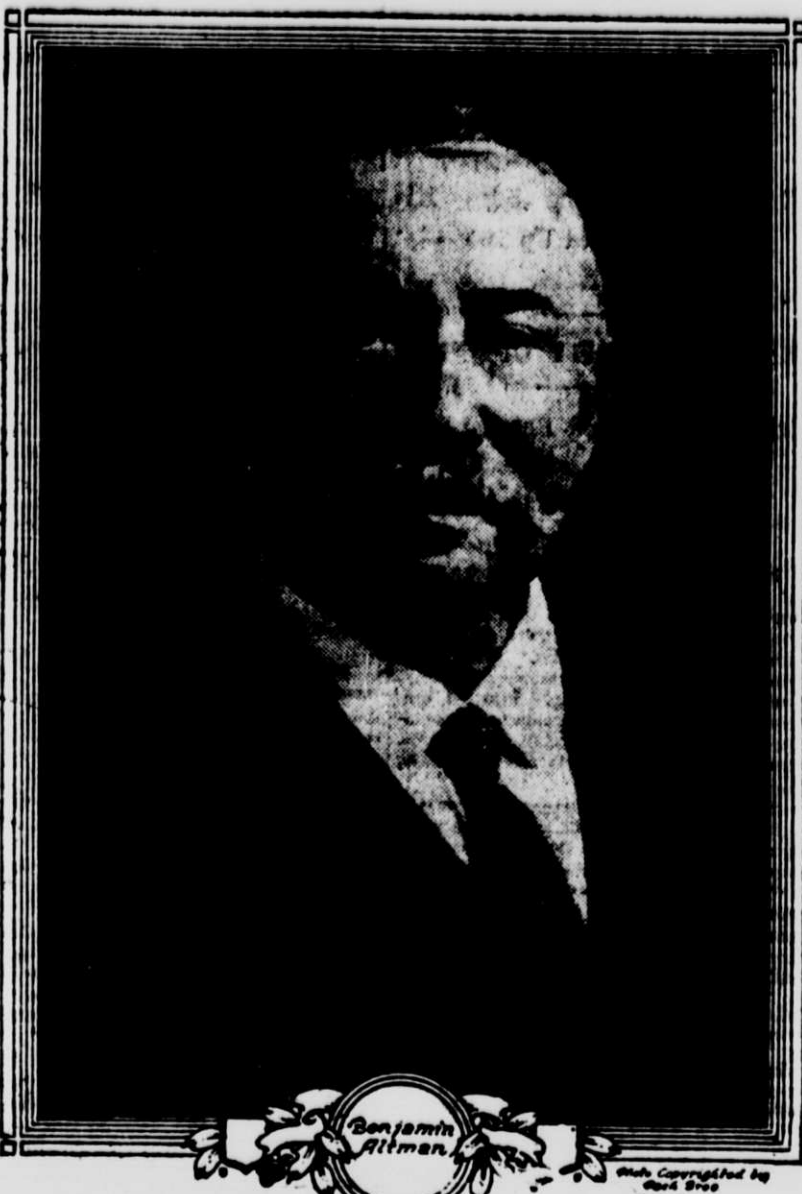
Political Calendar.

Edward E. McCall will speak tonight in Queens Lyceum, Queens, with Borough President Connolly. Judge McCall will also speak at Ozone Park and Ridgewood, Queens, Borough. In the afternoon he will receive delegations at his headquarters in the Hotel Marlborough.

John Purroy Mitchell and other fusion candidates will speak at Leslie Hall, West Fifty-third street, tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Republican county committee. Mr. Mitchell will also speak to Progressives in Brooklyn.

Fusion speakers will address a noon-day meeting at Union Square and a sixth street meeting at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow. Nicholas Murray Butler and a party of Republican leaders will leave Grand Central Terminal at 10:30 o'clock for Albany, where they will notify William E. Werner and Frank H. Hiscok of their nomination to the Court of Appeals.

Altman's Ideas to Rule Store



Benjamin Altman.

Michael Friedsam, president of the corporation of B. Altman & Co. and also president of the Altman Foundation and executor, desires especially to impress upon the public that the death of Mr. Altman will make no change in the long established business policies of the house, which are as well known as the house itself. These will be continued with the same liberal conservatism, the same scrupulous regard for integrity and truth and the same keen appreciation of honest values that distinguished Mr. Altman's own management and to which it is conceded, the business largely owes its success.

The business will be conducted precisely as heretofore. No part of the capital will be withdrawn. On the contrary, Mr. Altman's will explicitly conveys and assigns

to the corporation of B. Altman & Co. all his interest in the real estate where the business is situated.

Speaking for the house Mr. Friedsam desires particularly to express grateful appreciation of the magnificent tributes rendered to Mr. Altman's memory by all—especially by the public press. While those who were so fortunate as to be closely associated with Mr. Altman well knew and deeply esteemed his many splendid qualities, his retiring nature served to envelop his personality in so far as concerned the general public—with imperceptible reserve. Hence it is most gratifying to those who knew and loved him to realize that his real worth—as a man, a citizen and a benefactor—was not only known outside of his own immediate circle but estimated at something approximating the true value.

Mr. Heinze not only asks that the suit against him be dismissed, but that he be

judgment against the plaintiffs for \$1,000,000 on the ground that the plaintiffs induced him to buy the 3,000 shares of stock at \$325 a share when it was worth only \$181.

The defendant, through his attorney, Jacob J. Schuchel, alleges that Morse

was made the agent of Gould and his associates in selling their control of the Mercantile National to Heinze at Morse's request because he believed he could obtain loans for his various enterprises and

speculations more readily from the Mercantile National if Heinze were in control.

The answer alleges that Morse and O'Brien represented that the Mercantile National had a surplus of \$1,000,000, whereas its actual surplus was only \$2,000,000, after certain bad debts had been written off. Morse and O'Brien represented that the Mercantile National had a surplus of \$1,000,000, whereas its actual surplus was only \$2,000,000, after certain bad debts had been written off.

Mr. Heinze alleges further that in a statement of the bank's assets and liabilities it was said that the bank had \$1,000,000, while it was worth only \$300,000. It is alleged that the agents of Gould and his associates represented that the Mercantile National had a lot of assets, not appearing on the statement which were not regarded as good, but which turned out to be worthless.

It is alleged that this representation was false, and that Heinze, who was induced to believe that the bank had not paid out \$250,000 of its paper and bonds, counted \$250,000 worth of bad and red-inked currency.

It was said in behalf of Mr. Heinze yesterday that he has been paying off indebtedness arising from his reverses in 1907, but that he has not been swindled in certain transactions and would not pay claims arising out of them without a legal fight.

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'GOULD GOT MILLIONS BY FRAUD'—HEINZE

Answers Claim for \$1,500,000 by Suit for \$1,350,000 in Bank Deal.

NAMES MORSE AS AGENT

Declares Mercantile National Surplus Was Overstated \$2,000,000.

When F. Augustus Heinze came here from the West a few years ago with \$10,000,000 of cash at his command and a desire to duplicate his mining successes in the financial game his first venture was to buy the control of the Mercantile National bank from Edwin Gould and the latter's associates in the Bowling Green Trust Company by giving \$100,000 in cash and promissory notes for the remainder of the purchase price for 3,000 shares of stock which Mr. Gould and his associates were willing to part with. Mr. Heinze then bought up the control of other banks until he had the chain of institutions which bore the brunt of the panic of 1907.

In an answer filed in the Supreme Court yesterday in suits brought by Gould, William Nelson Cromwell, the lawyer, and Richard Young to recover about \$1,500,000 for promissory notes due January 1, 1908, and interest from that date, Heinze alleged that he was defrauded by Mr. Gould and his associates in the purchase of the Mercantile National stock acting through their agents Charles W. Morse and the late Miles M. O'Brien, then vice-president of the Mercantile National.

Mr. Heinze not only asks that the suit against him be dismissed, but that he be judgment against the plaintiffs for \$1,000,000 on the ground that the plaintiffs induced him to buy the 3,000 shares of stock at \$325 a share when it was worth only \$181.

The defendant, through his attorney, Jacob J. Schuchel, alleges that Morse was made the agent of Gould and his associates in selling their control of the Mercantile National to Heinze at Morse's request because he believed he could obtain loans for his various enterprises and speculations more readily from the Mercantile National if Heinze were in control.

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It is alleged that this representation was false, and that Heinze, who was induced to believe that the bank had not paid out \$250,000 of its paper and bonds, counted \$250,000 worth of bad and red-inked currency.

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